Rebels Think of Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1864. All the advices received lately from Richnd agree in stating that the Rebels are making ennext Spring campaign. They

umber of recruits which have recently have

hich, at the present moment, excites the rest is Longstreet's. This is attributable auses: to the ability he has shown since his to the formidable position he has succuring, a position which gives him access o the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to Cumberland to Kentucky and North Carolina in the north, and the Rebel Government is to make en done yet it is not the wish, but the wanting. In the first place. whom he rejied for re-enforcements, having Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribine. elf no more men than he needed, could be of no as-Now the things have changed. Lee nearly thirty thousand recruits, street can be assily strengthened. For the second plan, it is yet coubtful whether the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad injured at Carter's Station by the Union troops, is in ranning order. The latest news says that the Wataugs bridge, although progressing very fast, had not yet been completed. This bridge, although not absolutely indispensable to the increase of the East Tennessee array, is essential to the transportation of guns and materials of war, without which Longstreet can neither by siege to Knozville nor fortify the position he has selected as basis of his future operations. As long as it remains unfinished he will probably confine his perations to cavalry raids and to the exploration of he ground on which he intends to operate nex Spring He is now in possession of the six fertile valstich run between the Kentucky and North Caroline one, and of nearly all the avenues leading into these two States. These valleys are secured nights and their hands upon, and push their predatory excursions even as far south as Knoxville, in the vicinity of which skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

Although it is pretty difficult to ascertain now the precise amount of Longstreet's forces, it is generally believed that his army has received large re-enforcements from South and North Carolina and from Ten sessee. The only positive evidence we have, however, subject is derived from The Richmond While which stated not long since that 7,000 men had been sest from North Carolina to East Tennessee. Still, we know that some time previous Longstreet had been toined by Rassom's division, which includes the cavalry origade of William E. Jones, formerly part of the Floyd brigade, and the infantry brigades of Corse and of

But of all the forces he has received, the most import ant undoubtedly is that of Breckinridge, who detached not long since from Johnston's army and sent to South-West Virginia, in order to support him. At first the importance of that movement was not appreciated. It was thought that Breckinridge's men were an isolated and independent command. But when it became known that his and Longstreet's were in really but the two wings of the same army, and that a force of about 45,000 men had been, in fact, gathered on the East Tennessee line, and could at any moment move in estern direction, then the policy of the War Department began to be better understood. The name of Breckinridge was immediately associated with the idea of an invasion in Kentucky. What other reasons would be assigned for his remoral from Dalton : Was it not clear that Breekinridge's advance in the direction of his own State could mean nothing but an expedition in the interior of Kentucky? This suppocition was strength ened by the presence in Longstreet's corps of Buckner, a Kentuckian by birth and formerly stemmander of the State Guard under Magoffin. Buck by birth and formerly ser, it was rumored, was there for the purpose of taking

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

for the purpose of protecting their rear and of preventing, at the same time, Gen. Schofield from injuring the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, upon which they intended to fall back in case of reverse.

currently reported in Richmond among military me The aim of the expedition is obvious. The Rebel armies are becoming less effective every day on account to glean in a comparatively fresh field. Kentucky, they They say that all the Kentuckians are now wanting is President's Emancipation Proclamation, with an acmeans of attack and resistance adequate to the dangers

way of Sevierville, in the rear of that city. This change In the course of the debate Mr. Davis stated that, "if puted sway over the best portion of East Tennessee and

ment on Grant's flank, it is out of the question. Neiinadequate supply of trains and provisions. Wrong or right, the Rebels have for the last two months enter-Railroad, his only line of communication with the North, was hardly sufficient to bring daily supplies to his soldiers, and that he had hitherto been unable to tran form the latter city into a safe basis of operations for

This, of course, is merely a conjecture, without any importance whatever, except in the minds of the Rebel tween Delton and Atlants, waiting for Grant's advance, and instead of concentrating his forces on a single point in that prevision, he has sent a portion of them in a southward direction, some say to Mobile. others to Salina, lagainst which Gen. Sherman is now

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. FROM THE FROMT.

From the front we learn the following: The were reviewed to-day, as were also portions of the 3d and 6th Army Corps. General Meade returned to Headquarters to-day. The weather, which was intensely cold yesterday, moderated at 12 m., and a light snow-fall occurred. A large number of deserters con tinue to arrive daily.

## THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Internal Revenue bill was again under consideration in the House to-day. The House con curred in all the Senate amendments to the first section except that fixing a sliding scale of taxation, which was rejected by a vote of 41 to 105. Gentlemen who are in favor of that amendment, but

who voted to non-concur in the supposition that the Senate proposition striking out Fernando Wood's amendment taxing whishy on hand would be non-concurred in, and for the purpose of obtaining a Committee days by parties of horsemen, who take all they can lay of Conference, found themselves in a somewhat awkward position when the latter proposition was carried by a vote of 77 to 73, and Mr. Washburne of Illinois moved to reconsider the non-consurring vote, pending which the House adjourned.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND'S CASE.

The prosecution in the Hammond Court-Martial will probably close to-morrow. There are between thirty and forty witnesses for the defense, among them Secretary Stanton, and at least as much more timeabout six weeks-will be required for their examination.

THE COMMAND OF CAMP STONEMAN.

Col. Lowell of the 2d Massachusettz Cavalry, recently commanding a brigade in front of Washington, has been placed in command at Camp Storeman Point Gicsboro.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE ENROLL-

MENT BILL. The Committee of Conference on the Enrollnent bill consists of Senators Wilson, Nesmith, and Grimes, and Representatives Schenek, Deming, and

Kernan. MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee were engaged to-day in considering the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, more particularly Appropriations for Publie Buildings. Among those adopted was that of \$160,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the Congressional Library. This is a much needed reform, es at the present time a large number of the most valuable books in the Library, many of which cannot be re-placed, are compelled, for want of room, to be stored in unsuitable places.

## MARYLAND POLITICS.

We learn that at the election in Maryland for Delegates to the State and National Conventions, the ticket representing the Blair party was headed command of the army which is to invade Kentucky, as the Winter Davis ticket, was headed "Immediate densely throughd and for nogther object. He and Brechinridge had been amancipation; no negro apprentices by: no compensa-

appointed as the leaders of the expedition, leaving tion." This latter ticket was successful in seventeen XXXVIII CONGRESS ... First Seasion ngstreet on the other side of the Cumberland Gap out of the twenty one Wards in Baltimore. The re-

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS

Since the commencement of the war over 8,000 applications for pensions have been made. Of Such are the plans of the Rebel leaders as they are these nearly half have been from widows and orphans, and the balance from disabled soldiers. GARRETT DAVIS'S SPEECH.

> Garrett Davis of Kentucky tired the Senate and himself to-day by a long speech on the joint resolution to equalize the pay of soldiers in the army. Two hours and a half more, it is understood, will enable him to finish his harangue.

### THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Senator Summer, from the Special Committee on Slavery, will to-morrow report a bill legalizing the ARREST OF CAPT. TOLD.

Capt. Todd, Provost-Marshal of the Department of Washington, Is under arrest, but the nature of
the charges has not yet been made public.

The EENDITION OF SLAYES. the charges has not yet been made public.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM ARKANSAS

In the house to-day Mr. Dawes moved that

causes. It has been since discovered that the posses- credentials was based upon the ground that Arkensus

### NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have bee

established, making two hundred and forty-se	even in
	Capital
Second National Bank, Cooperstown, N. Y	A100,000
Second National Bank, Norwich, Conn	100,000
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill	100,00
First National Bank, Certlandt, N. Y	100,00
Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn	625,000
First National Bank, Orwell, Vt	50,00
First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	50,00
First National Bank, Menroe, Wis	20,00
First National Bank, Meuroe, Wis First National Bank, Auburn N. V	100,00
First National Bank, Lansing, Mich	50,00
First National Bank, Athens, Ohio	50,00
Third National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	100,00
First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	100,00
Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill	120,00
First National Bank, Bryan, Onlo	50,00
First National Bank, Springfield, Oble	290,00
First National Bank, Showhegen, Mo	100,000
First National Bank, Lebanen, Pa	50,00
First National Bank, Galesbury, Ill	100,00
Second National Bank, Ironton, Okto	60,00
First National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	100,00
First National Bank, Waynesbore, Pa	50,000
First National Bank, Morrieville, N. Y	65,000
First National Bank, Wrightsville, Pa	100,000
First National Bank, Altoona, Pressession.	100.00
	The state of the s
Parking Associated & Book	

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. NEW PROVOST-MARSHAL. The following order has been issued:

BEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHIN

his family, and other distinguished persons were present.

# THE ESCAPED UNION OFFICERS Twenty-six more arrived at Fortress

FOURTES MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. Twenty-six Union officers arrived this foreoor, having escaped from Libby Prison on the 10th

ollowing: Col. W. P. Kendrick, 3d Tennessee Cavalry. Lleut. Col. George G. Davis, 4th Maine. Lleut. Col. Alex. Von Witzel, 14th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd. Major J. O. Collins, 29th Indiana.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd.
Major J. O. Collins, 29th Indiana.
Major G. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Indiana.
Lieut. William Reynolds, 73d Indiana.
Lieut. T. P. Williams, 73d Indiana.
Capt. Moriton Tower, 13th Massachusetts.
Capt. Michael Gallaher, 2d New-York Cavalry.
Capt. A. G. Hamilton, 12th Kentucky Cavalry.
Lieut. J. C. Fislar, 7th Indiana Bettery.
Capt. J. F. Gallaher, 2d Ohio.
Lieut. N. S. McKeen, 21st Elinois.

Capt. Isase N. Johnston, 21th Dilinois, Capt. Isase N. Johnston, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. W. S. B. Rundell, 2d Obio, Liuet. R. Y. Bradford, 2d Tenuessee Cavalry, Capt. D. J. Jones, 1st Kentucky Infantry. About 25 others, who escaped as the same time, were

### Return of a Veteran Regiment to the Front. Beston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

The veteran 32d Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Prescott, leaves to-morrow on its return to the seat of war, the forlough having expired. On mus-

coin and the Administration;" the other ticket, known dag presented to the regiment. The streets were as the Winter Davis ticket, was headed "Immediate densely thronged with people, and fage waved from

New-York Tribune.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1864. LANDE GRANTED IN BEHALF OF BOADS. On motion of Mr. HARDING (Un., Oregon), the bills granting land to sid in the construction of military roads from the Dalles of the Columbia River to a point at or near the mouth of the Owyhee River, and from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State

THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

THE NE GARA-FALLS SHIP CANAL

Mr. Doolitha (Un., Wis.) presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce, recommending the construction of a bip channel around Ningara Falls on the American side. Referred to the Military Committee, and ordered to be printed.

There with Indians.

gulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, of to preserve peace on the frontiers. Referred to the countities on Indian Affairs.
This bill punishes the furnishing of spirituous liquors

This bill punishes the furnishing of spirituous liquors Indicate by imprisonment not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding \$300, and the forfeiture of the quers, one-half to the informer.

A PART OF TEXAS FOR NEGROES

pay and emoluments.

Mr. Witson (Un. Mass.) proposed an amendment, giving all soldiers in the United States service the same pay, rations, clothing, emoluments and bounty from March 1, 1864.

CONFERENCE ON THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESINTATIVES, OUR FOREIGN COMMERCIAL PREATIONS. The SPEAKER laid before the House the An-

nal Report of the Secretary of State on Commercia clations between the United States and Foreign Na ons, which was referred to the Committee on Com

Departments of the General Government otherwise we would be led into political complications.

Mr. MALLONY (Bor. State, Ky.) Inquired whether he understood the gentleman to hold that Arkansas has been obliterated as a State, and must come back just as a State is admitted into the Union.

Mr. DAYE (Mt.) answersed the question. The State of Arkansas was not extinguished. No citizons of Arkansas have lost any personal privileges of citizonship. A State may exist without a Government. The Constitution assumed this when it compelled Congress to guarantee a republican form of government. The Supreme Court had said that if a military Government was existed as the proposed form of the state of the state of the productive of cvil, The Wood of the State of the Sta

vernments is under ich says Congress a republican form

that the resistablishment of State Governments is under the first provisions will challenge the serious attention of every Senator. Our gallant army in the field with the Proclamation of the President, and the laws in sid thereof, insure freedom to the slave, while the proposed amendment to the Constitution which will no doubt be passed by this Congress and sanctioned by two-thirds of the States, secures the colored man from re-ensiavement, and this plan extends to him substantial freedom. Thus that question which has disturbed the peace of the nation during my entire life will be fally settled. Then the Republic can commence have the vorted a guide to the nations, with power sufficient to secure the approval of the Divine Ruler.

RANK, PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

The regular order was then taken up, the question pending being Mr. Cowan's amendment, giving all soldiers in the Union, diving all soldiers in the Union, diving all soldiers in the Union Sofar that we are responsible, she must be governed by republican forms, and not by traitors who may claim to reputate of Arkansas, and the recognition of Arkansas as a State must be by all branches of the Government—not by the Senate and House of Representatives separately, not by the proclamation of the President, not by a grave usurpation; and it must be without the enconcharent of Executive power.

Mr. BOUWELL (Un., Mass.) said he had a settled convenient of the Contederacy had no legal existence as States must be clause of their Secession ordinates in the Union distribution of the Contederacy had no legal existence as States and the paper now spoken of is not a constitution until we say so.

Mr. Hardina of Arkansas, it is under the closed more than the respect of the union of the Union. March I, 1864.

Mr. Wilson (Un., Mass.) proposed an amendment, giving all soldiers in the Union State of the Union.

Mr. Gasson (Dem., N. Y.) wished to know whether the contederacy had no legal existence as States accorded to exist by virtue of their Secession ordinates? If

giving all soldiers in the United States service the same pay, rations, clothing, emoluments and bounty from March 1, 1964.

Mr. Wut son said he offered this amendment because after the ist of March the benefits of the bounties will come, and the bounty would be \$100.

Mr. Davis (Cond. Un., Ky.) proposed a long amendment. It proposes that, let, the covernment disband and dharm all colored troops, and if such edored men are employed it shall be as laborers and teamsters, and that the leval owners of slaves employed in these can pacifies shall be paid a just compensation, and that when a slave is lost in the service, his master shall receive full value for him.

Mr. Davis proceeded to address the Senate on his proposition at length.

Mr. Davis and that some gentleman on the floor had said, in the course of previous debates, that he (Davis was very fond of recurring to the past. He would now recur to the past, and how great the contrast with the present. Then we had fraterally, unity, power, and the respect of the world. He loved to dwell upon the halcyon days of the past. Looking to the future it seems to him that the decline of the Republic had commerced in the full bloom of its maturity. He had induged the popular of the past is maintained as stated of the proper is now fearfully excenting his policy, contrary to the past and to send representative here, unless by the consent and will of the people and in the course of previous debates, that he (Davis had a large that the decline of the Republic had commerced in the full bloom of its maturity. He had induged the popular that would be innocral until the new policy of the past. Looking to the future it seems to the full bloom of its maturity. He had induged the popular that the decline of the Republic had commerced in the full bloom of its maturity. He had induged the past of the full bloom of its maturity with popular popular to the proper in the prope if wor, the farleagh laving cylired, 0 cm me about, and most of those by leave.

News from Chattanoga, A Parion Relation of solution seeds of the se

### FROM NEWBERN.

The U. S. transport steamer S. R. Spaulding, rom Morehead City, via Fortress Monroe, brings North arolina news to the 13th inst.

Mat.-Gen. J. J. Peck. who has acquired an honored reputation in resisting sieges, had arrived at Newbern the extensive preparations he was making to receive the enemy, had inspired all with the belief that the Rebels ould never take Newbern. The following order show that he is clearing the deck for action should the enemy

the absence of Gen. Peck, resumes its publication as usual.

ARMY AND DIST. OF NORTH CARCLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 10, 1954. 

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—The commadding General, learning of the desperate advance of the Rebel hordes upon his lines in quest of bread, meat, clothing, and plunder, gave up his leave of absence and has returned to his command, not so much from doubt of the ability of the troops to but back the enemy, as to share with them the honors, tolks, and privations of the opening campaign. He returns his thanks to Cols. Jourdan, Armory, and Cleassen, and to all the officers and men of their communits, for the gallant repulse of Major-Gen. Fickett, with more than twice their numbers.

The moment was selred upon for exceeding a long and well prepared plan, when many of the troops were on furlough as veterans. On this occasion the enemy found by bitter experience that all our men were veterans. Those regiments that were with the Commanding General during the siege of Suioki have samed fresh laurels in this late triumph over the troops of Pickett, Armistead, Kemper, and Hoke, their old adversaries under Longstreet and Hill.

By command of Major Gen. PECE.

Clicket, Armidead, Kemper, and Hoke, their old adversarie inder Longstreet and Hill. By command of Major Gen. PECK. BENJ. B. FOSTER, Ass't Adjutant Genera'. Jas. S. McVar, Acting Aide de Camp.

### Another Dush by Col. Jourdan. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Feb. 9, 1864.

On the 27th ult., Col. Jourdan, commanding Sub-District of Beaufort, made another dash into Jones